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eral rules as they have been broadly stated. . . . All American reports have been examined page by page and all English cases which have been referred to by digests, text-writers, or judges as involving the question of water rights have been read, and every case which throws any light upon any branch of the subject of waters is referred to in these volumes. . . . The fundamental principles have been stated, and then their application by the courts has been developed by showing the holdings in the particular cases, instead of grouping them under general statements with nothing to indicate their bearing."

BRIEF UPON THE PLEADINGS IN CIVIL ACTIONS AT LAW, IN EQUITY, AND UNDER THE NEW PROCEDURE. By Austin Abbott, of the New York Bar. Second and enlarged edition by the publishers' editorial staff. The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y. 1904.

This edition is much more extensive than the first. It is published in two volumes containing two thousand one hundred and twenty pages. It is one of the series of Abbott's Trial Briefs, which have proven so popular with the practitioner. The whole series furnish a most practical aid to the trial lawyer, especially on the eve of the trial, when new phases of his case are apt to present themselves, and when there remains only a limited time for research. The first volume of the Brief on Pleading is devoted to Demurrer, the second to Issues of Fact. Errors in pleading are generally attributable to the ignorance or carelessness of the lawyer. They are, therefore, always more or less humiliating and often result in delay and expense, and sometimes in the loss of case and client. The practitioner would therefore do well to surround himself with the best aids to accuracy in pleading, among the first of which is the work under review.

A TREATISE ON THE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE IN TRIALS AT COMMON LAW, INCLUDING THE STATUTES AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS OF ALL JURISDICTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. By John Henry Wigmore, Professor of the Law of Evidence in the Law School of Northwestern University. Four volumes. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 1904.

This is no ordinary production. It evidently comes from the mind of a man well versed in the philosophy of law. He has had the advantage of the work of such masters as Greenleaf, Starkie and Thayer, and he has improved on them all. He not only states the existing law, but gives its history and a critical discussion of its component parts with a view to its improvement. The author states that the law of evidence today is a blended mass of statutes and rulings, and expresses the opinion that the time for a real Code of Evidence has not yet come.

Only one volume of the work is before us, although two volumes are on the market. The work is divided into four parts. First, Relevancy; second, Rules of Auxiliary Probative Policy; third, Rules of Extrinsic Policy; fourth, Parol Evidence Rule. The first volume takes up but does not complete the subject of Relevancy.